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RUDGE MACHINES for this month at the following NET PRICES.

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The Handsomest and Most Satisfactory
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Those who have used them will buy NO OTHER BRAND. Price List now ready.

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
1003 FRANKLIN AV., 1005
FOR CASH AND ON PAYMENTS.

New Goods arriving daily—no old stock whatever—at prices as low as any in the city. Full satisfaction guaranteed. A full line of low priced goods constantly on hand. Special inducements to those buying a complete outfit.
A full assortment of Parlor Furniture at all prices.

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THE MISSING LINK FOUND!



Made to order by E. M. ESPENHAIN, Practical Shirtmaker, Cor. 8th and Olive

PHYSICIANS' PEN-KNIVES.



The above cut represents a first-class knife for a physician. It has an Ivory Handle, finished in brass and German silver, two blades and flexible spatula almost indispensable with physicians, also extensively used by artists. I deal exclusively in Cutlery and make a specialty of FINE GOODS at wholesale and retail.

A. J. JORDAN,
612 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

McNichols Holds His Ground!
While others flee to foreign shores,
And the men lounge from their doors
Through easy court and street,
With all his old-time soul and wit,
McNichols holds his ground,
And even life really to prefer,
Which doth in turn abound.
When folk talk stories to try and bake
At 90 in the shade,
McNichols goes his way to work
And the men lounge from their doors
Through easy court and street,
With all his old-time soul and wit,
McNichols holds his ground,
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And even life really to prefer,
Which doth in turn abound.

Thermometers Keep Out of His District!
With carpets, curtains, handsome clocks,
And still he rides Eastern steeds
And rolls them off his hands,
No summer's dust or heat can harm
When his feet choose stand guard,
In fact the relations, growing warm,
Just show it through the yard.
The babies in our block "are out
In May's new baby robe,
Each eager buyer asks,
McNichols is the name they speak
When meeting day by day,
His fame is growing week by week,
Thus honest dealings—pay!

You see, let me live up to his word and fulfill his promises, and I will be the best at work. No one wants to make the people at McNichols. He looks after his customers every time, and sells more than any man who has his eye open. He counts investigation. If this isn't true you will soon find it out, that's all. Everything you need he will show you at his store.
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A. J. Jordan—Open every evening till 9 o'clock.

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Dry goods dealers, general stores, sewing machine agents and manufacturers can obtain their Sewing Machine Needles from us at Factory Prices. Our stock is large and of best quality. "Standard Goods Only." We also keep in stock a full supply of repairs for all machines: Shuttle, Bobbin, Belt, Oil Can, Sewer Drivers, etc. Send for price list. Dealers only. BIELOCK MANUFACTURING CO., 308 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

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FINE HARNESS, SADDLERY and TURF GOODS, 820 Pine St.
Coach Harness, \$40 to \$200; Single Buggy Harness, \$14 to \$100. Fine Imported English Saddles.

LATEST EDITION.

TWELVE PAGES.

MODERN BABYLON.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Disclosures of London's Social Crimes.

How Thousands of Young Girls are Sold to Worse Than Slavery—Revelations Which Thrill the Christian World With Horror—Investigations of the Gazette's Secret Commission.

Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.

London, July 11.—The Pall Mall Gazette articles have all week been the chief topic everywhere, and I have taken advantage of opportunities offered to converse with men representing all shades of opinion. As a result I can state that public opinion is divided into three classes. First, people either professing disbelief of the whole matter or stating that it was all known before, and therefore condemning exposure very strongly; second, those giving credit for the best motive, but disapproving the sensational form of the articles, and expressing the belief the editor was hoaxed by disreputable persons whom he talked with; third, the parties so thankful that the thing has been done that they don't care to criticize the details, and give the Gazette the strongest and most cheerful support.

Last night at the House of Commons I had a long talk with a member, a Cambridge professor, and a man identified with all of the best movements for reform. He said: "The simple fact is that people here are scared to death for fear Mr. Stead will be prosecuted, and are bringing all their influence to bear to prevent it, for the consequence will be that they will be forced into the witness box. A most significant fact is that Hopwood, who is a brave and innocent man, could not get anybody to second his amendment against the bill, which latter will be passed. I venture to prophesy that the police clause will be stricken out. Already public meetings are announced for next week to support the Pall Mall Gazette."

INVESTIGATING THE PROOF.
Cardinal Manning and Samuel Morley have expressed readiness to be two of the committee of three to investigate privately the editor's proofs, and if convinced of their truth to sign a statement to that effect. The Lord Mayor of London will probably be the third member. The Earl of Shaftesbury, at a meeting yesterday, expressed strong support of the Pall Mall Gazette.

THE GAZETTE'S SYMPATHIZERS.
I am bound to say that the friends of people mentioned belong chiefly to the aristocracy, so called, sporting circles. The third class is increasing daily. It is now evident that the Government will institute no proceedings against the Pall Mall Gazette. Of the thousands letters received yesterday by the editor, there was only one protest. Regarding the publication of these articles, there will be a full and complete account, the size of the Pall Mall Gazette, for two pence, then a Pall Mall Gazette extra at six pence, then probably a book by regular publishers.

THE LEGAL ASPECT.
Regarding the legal aspect the general opinion is that no jury will convict if Mr. Stead is forbidden to call witnesses in his support, which is possible on the ground of irrelevance. Mr. Stead was assured yesterday by his lawyers that no power on earth could prevent his conviction if he is prosecuted, but on the other hand, the Home Secretary marked only two or three passages as indecent, in answer to Mr. Stead's request. This shows the opinion of the law officers of the Crown. Two of the Pall Mall Gazette's Commissioners are at the present moment in Antwerp. Mr. Stead was warned last night by the police of threatened attacks on his office. He must have police protection all the time. Thursday night he dictated to three short-handlers clerks all night.

THE SENSATION IN PARIS.
The sensation in Paris is almost as great as here. In the course of a long conversation with Mr. Stead, during which many of the above facts were learned, he said: "I have never known public opinion to turn so sharp. People who were cursing me on Monday come to-day and want to shake hands. I am perfectly satisfied with the reception of these revelations. You may say from me that I am convinced that similar inquiries, set on foot in every great city in America, would yield results not nearly so extensive or dreadful, but enough to startle the Christian and God-fearing communities of America quite as much."

The Terrible Disclosures.
Special Cablegram to the Post-Dispatch.
London, July 11.—The greatest newspaper report in London for many years—the Pall Mall Gazette's exposure of what it terms the "Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon"—was produced last Saturday by an announcement printed in the Gazette's boldest type and emphasized by lavish underlining. The notice announced that, owing to the threatened abandonment of the criminal amendment bill, the Gazette proposed to publish the report of a special and secret commission of inquiry, which the editor had appointed to investigate the whole subject fully and fearlessly. The announcement was followed by a clever caution which read as follows:

"We advise the squeamish and the prudish not to read the Gazette next Monday or the three following days. The story of this pilgrimage into a real hell is not pleasant reading. It is not meant to be. It is, however, a record of unpardonable facts, unpleasantly abominable but true, and their publication is necessary." The effect of this announcement and warning was naturally to set all London agog, for the revelations and the sale of the paper during the present week has been unprecedented in the history of English journalism. The third and last of the series of articles was printed last evening.

The general heading of the series of articles is: "The Maiden Tribute of Modern Babylon." The series begins by recalling the fabled Minotaur of Crete, to whom an annual tribute of maidens was paid by Athens, the whole subject was taken up by King Minos, and says that the modern Minotaur receives a far greater tribute of maidens of London than was ever given to the monster of the Greek mythology.

The article warns the Government that if these things are not not abated they will be followed by a revolution strong enough to wreck the throne. It says: "We do not propose to interfere with vice, but to sternly repress crime."

The crimes are classified as follows:
1. The sale and purchase and violation of children.
2. The procurement of victims.
3. The entrapment and ruining of women.
4. The international slave trade in girls.
5. Atrocities, brutalities and unnatural crimes. This, the Gazette says, is a category of sexual criminality as opposed to sexual immorality. The commission consisted of four persons. The

chief of the Gazette's editorial staff spent a month in these London infernos. He heard in these brothels, which have their own peculiar code of ethics, statements summed up and relegated to their proper place, and judges and Queen's counsel praised or blamed, not for their legal acumen or force, but for their addition to unnatural crimes and their familiarity with obscene and debasing literature.

A Member of Parliament, being interviewed by a commissioner, laughed heartily when asked what he knew or surmised concerning the tariff in young girls. He said: "It is true that I, myself, have procured a hundred at £25. The girls know what they are doing and it is impossible to tell it. They know their purity is a realizable asset, and they are not slow to set a price upon it."

THE GAZETTE'S OFFER.
The Gazette states: "We are prepared to submit names, dates, and localities to any of the following gentlemen: The Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. P. P. Forster, Mr. Herbert Spencer, the Earl of Dalhousie, or Howard Vincent, on condition that the information is not used for the purpose of individual exposure or criminal proceedings."

The Commissioner gives an interview had with an experienced detective, as follows: "It is a fact that I go to a proper house, the keeper, to turn for money down, will supply an innocent girl."

Detective—(Without a moment's hesitation)—Certainly.
Commissioner—What is the price?
Detective—That is a difficult question to answer; I know of one case where a certified victim was procured for the sum of £24. It is frequently done all over London. The girls generally know what is required of them.

Commissioner—Why, I should think the very thought of such a thing would be enough to raise the devil.
Detective—True, but it doesn't even raise the neighbors.

Commissioner—Do the girls scream?
Detective—Yes, but what does that avail them when they are locked in a remote bedroom? Then, too, it is impossible for a woman to howl more than two minutes or so. The police never interfere. Legally, they have no right to. After a girl once enters a house, the police are helpless to interfere, and she can be ruined with comparative safety.

Beginning the report of the special commission, the Gazette pointed out that the law, as at present enacted, was specifically framed to enable the violation and outrage of "legal women," namely, girls of 13—with impunity. "The moment a female child reaches the age of 18 she becomes in the eyes of the law a woman absolutely free to dispose of her person to any one who may succeed in cajoling or forcing her into sacrificing herself to a man," the Gazette clearly says that "the violation of a woman who has reached the age of 18 is not, in the eyes of the law, a crime, if her consent has been obtained, even by fraudulent means, although the girl may be totally ignorant of the nature of the act."

Many examples are cited to show how densely guilty are the gravest and consequences of such acts a girl of 13 must naturally be, and the case of a Birmingham girl of 14, who, after undergoing the pains of childbirth, calmly turned to the midwife in attendance and remarked: "It's all over now; I'm so glad!" is held by the Gazette to furnish evidence that, having been relieved of pain, the girl, for her condition, clearly says in a paragraph defining the responsibility of mothers, the Gazette contrasts the home influence to which children are subjected in Protestant and Catholic families, very much to the disadvantage of the former.

"It is almost incredible," it says, "that a girl of 14 should be so stupid as to prostitute herself to a man as a wife and mother that her chastity may be violated without in the least arousing her conscience."

"Many people," the Gazette says, "imagine that the brothels fill themselves. It is a grand mistake. They are recruited for far more diligently and with more care to physical attractiveness than is the Queen's army, whose members are among the chief patrons. Mrs. Jeffreys shortly before her conviction said mournfully that 'business had been very bad since the Guards went to Egypt.' Unwilling recruits for the army of vice were snared by advertisements from the country. They were usually engaged as servants, but, after being taken to the places where they supposed they were to render service, were made drunk or drugged and forced or cajoled into surrendering their virtue."

THE SYSTEM OF PROCUCTION.

The article next describes the system of prostitution in the West End of London, the most fashionable quarter of the city. There the victims brought a much larger sum than those procured in the east end. The purveying was carried on systematically by a firm whom the writer designates as "Meadames X and Y." Girls of the East End, who, up to time of their procurement, had been pure, fetched only £25 each, while their sisters of the West End brought prices ranging from £10 to £20. These figures, the writer of the article says, were verified in every instance and included the stipulated fee paid to the doctors for certifying that the intended victims were pure. Negotiations were carried on by the procurers in the most open manner. And the editor says he never experienced any difficulty in negotiating for a supply of girls. He also discloses, in the course of his investigations, that the most vigorous of the procurers were charwomen who, while doing chores about town, inveigled scores of young girls to their ruin.

In the summary of a conversation with a procurer who followed, the procurer is described: To begin with, she offered an excuse for engaging in her business that she was driven into it by poverty. She was a widow with a large family dependent upon her for support, and it was absolutely necessary that she should work to supply the needs of her children. Her second justification was the assumption that her victims would certainly be ruined sooner or later, and it was, therefore, better for them that they should be ruined by gentlemen who would pay them well, than that they should become the victims of moneyless boys who could not assist them pecuniarily. These two excuses seemed to satisfy her conscience, and made her feel that she was a benefactress to her sex. As if to fortify herself in this capacity, the procurer related that on one occasion she secured, through her ordinary method of procurement, a very pretty young girl of 18, whose immature figure was offered in a commercial sense by the procurer's agent. She told her story, afterwards verified, which was to the effect that the girl, Lizzie, had now been rescued. She is the motherless daughter of a foreman in a London city warehouse, and left her father's house simply for a walk, when she was intercepted and beguiled to her ruin.

The procurer then "Confessions of a Brothel Keeper," the Gazette prints an interview with the former keeper of a noted house in the East End, but who has now reformed and whose wife, also reformed, was once a notorious woman of the town. He said: "Child maids, as you call them or, as they are known in the trade, 'fresh' girls, are constantly in request. A keeper knowing his business has his eyes open in every direction. His stock of girls is constantly getting used up and needs replenishing. Getting fresh girls takes time, but the process is simple and easy when one becomes used to it. Another simple way of supplying them for procurers

at the age of 15. The procurer who is investigating this branch of the Gazette's commission was ordered to follow X and see a girl to be produced at his rooms the following morning with a doctor's certificate showing her to be innocent. On the next day the girl was brought according to agreement, and with her came a physician's certificate stating that her age was 14 and that she had been duly examined and found to be pure. The girl said to the Commissioner that her mother was lying dead and that she had gone out to secure assistance, when she fell into the hands of decoys, who took her to Mrs. X's establishment. The Commissioner took the girl to her home and subsequently had her placed in good hands.

The writer here gives an interview with Mrs. X. The reporter asked if it were true that the demand for pure girls had fallen away lately, owing to deceptive practices. This house indulges in no counterfeiting. The goods are all genuine in every case. We find it so easy to obtain innocent girls that there is no necessity of resorting to the practices alleged. We never have any trouble in obtaining virtuous girls, and they are to be had for the taking, and it is not worth while manufacturing bogus ones. The prices have perhaps fallen, but the loss resulting from this is more than made up by an increased demand. For instance, Dr. — who used to take a girl weekly at £10, now takes three in a fortnight at prices ranging from £5 to £7 each.

"What," exclaimed the reporter, "take seventy innocent girls yearly?"
"Certainly," replied Mrs. X. "He would take a hundred if procurable; but," she continued, "he is so very particular we cannot supply him. He will not touch shop girls, and then, too, all must be over 16, because of the law in regard to abduction. I am careful enough to keep within the pale of the law," said the madame.

"Do girls become mothers after they are first sold?"
"Sometimes, then they affiliate; but I have never had such a case to occur in my experience. Next Sunday," continued Mrs. X, "I have to take a couple to Mr. — residing on Bedford Square. I take the girl in a cab, drive through various streets, and reach the house in a roundabout way. When we arrive at the residence we both go in. The girl sees the gentleman in private, remaining a few minutes, perhaps as long as a half hour. She naturally suffers. I then take her away. If the victim at the last moment proves unwilling or seeks to escape, Meadames X and Y do not hesitate to use force, holding the girl's arms and head and stifling her cries with bed clothes."

The commissioner gave an order to Mrs. X. for five innocent girls to be obtained for his use. The girls were promptly found, and the commissioner being notified, he went with the girls and the procurer to a doctor for an examination. Three were certified, and two were rejected because they were not attractive. The commissioner paid Mrs. X. the price agreed upon, and departed, armed with the following vouchers:

"This is to certify that I have examined —, aged 18, and have found her pure."
[Signed] —, M. D.
"London, June 27, 1885."

"I hereby agree to let you have me for a present of £25. I will come to any address if you give me three days' notice. I am 16 years old."
This contract is signed with the full name and address of the girl. Many cases similar to this are detailed, and then follows a description of the girls.

In a long article, entitled "We Bid You Be of Hope," the Gazette says: "The report of our secret commission will be read with shuddering horror and will send a thrill of indignation among the consciences of all Englishmen. Terrible as is the exposure, the very horror of it is an inspiration. It speaks not of leaders deeply, but with joyful promise of better things to come. We may excuse Cain, but we cannot ignore the hell, fierce smart and pain which must be felt by every decent man who learns of the kind of atrocities which are being perpetrated in cold blood in the very shadows of the churches and within a stone's throw of the law courts."

A VERTUOUS SLAVE TRADE.

is proceeding in the very heart of London, a traffic more revolting and more reprehensible than has disgraced civilization within the scope of history."

EXAMPLES CITED.

A girl named Annie, 15 years old, her family name is withheld, but whose good character is certified to by her Sunday-school teacher, tells the following story of the manner in which she was entrapped: "A young girl friend, whom I had known for a long time, asked me to take a walk with her, which I did. She induced me to enter a restaurant where we met a gentleman who my friend said was her uncle. I drank several times of wine of different kinds. I merely tasted mine at first, but was persuaded to finish my glass. My head felt queer and I hardly knew what I did. My friend said, 'Annie, come up stairs.' I said, 'What for?' 'Never mind,' she replied; 'you will get lots of money.' My head was queer and I was dazed. But still I had misgivings that it was not right for me to go. My friend insisted and finally I went. Her uncle told me, 'We went into a room where my friend began to undress me. 'What are you doing, you must not,' I said. I struggled hard but became dizzy, and at last lost my senses altogether. When I awoke, I found myself lying in bed and the man in bed with me. I screamed and begged him to go away. He did not heed my entreaties, but held me down. A woman who was standing by the bed, said, 'Keep quiet, you silly girl; you'll get lots of money.' Oh, I was frightened and hurt; but I was powerless. When all was over, the man gave the woman \$40. She gave me half and kept half as her pay. I don't know the man, and have never seen him since."

Another girl named Lizzie, 18 years of age, was deceived by her dearest friend, who held her in bed while she was forced to accede to the demands of a man who was present. She describes the occurrence thus: "The gentleman hurt me and I yelled in agony. The madam who kept the house came in, but did not offer to interfere. When the man had finished with me, he gave me £25."

This sum of money was quickly seized by the friend who had persuaded her into the house. The girl, Lizzie, has now been rescued. She is the motherless daughter of a foreman in a London city warehouse, and left her father's house simply for a walk, when she was intercepted and beguiled to her ruin.

posers of corruption is by breeding. Many professional women have female children which are north keeping as merchandise property. When X she was 13 or 15 years of age I sent my own daughter into the street. I have known a couple of little girls to be sold outright, and shortly afterwards bred and trained to become lewd. Drunkards often sell their children with the distinct understanding that they are to enter establishments in the East End and be reared to an abandoned career. Fresh girls are always procurable; they are bred like mosquitoes, and I know of one street in Dalston where I could buy a dozen. The trouble really is now that the supply often exceeds the demand. Then you must do the nefarious work yourself or employ some one to do it for you, which is a bad business in a double sense. A man called S., whom a famous bawdy used to employ, made a profession of the business and fitted victims for service at times when there was no demand for them. But, as a rule, the number of girls ready to hand is ample, especially among very young children.

REPORT BY A CHERISHED.
"I once sold a girl aged 13 years for £20. Her purchaser was a clergyman who came to my house professing to sell tracts. I have myself gone into the country and courted girls in all kinds of disguises. Sometimes I would represent myself as a traveling person. After securing the confidence of a girl I would propose a visit to London for a day to see the sights, a proposal rarely, if ever, refused. Arriving in the city I would take the girl to a restaurant, give her plenty to eat and drink, especially the latter, and take her to the theater. After leaving the theater a visit to restaurant for supper would be prolonged, so that the last train would be lost. There being no other alternative, the girl would naturally accept the offer of lodgings for the night. After she had gone to bed the rest of the business would be managed by my client, who, upon taking possession would pay me £10 or £20 commission. In the morning the girl, knowing herself to be ruined, and being afraid to return home, would readily consent to enter a disreputable house."

THE LONDON SLAVE MARKET.

Under the head line "London Slave Market," the Commissioner gives an account of his experience in obtaining victims for immoral purposes as follows: "With a view to ascertaining if such a market really existed, I visited a house to which I was directed, and asked to be supplied with a couple of girls within three days, whose innocence had been attested by a physician, at £10 each. Before the three days had expired the girls were produced, and duly certified."

The Commissioner next gives an account of an interview had with a notorious London procurer, under the head of "How Girls Are Bought and Ruined." The Commissioner states that the woman, on being questioned as to the manner in which the victims are procured, informed him that the kidnapping of innocent girls had reached such extremes that respectable girls were fearful of going on the streets after nightfall in many quarters of London. She gave some terrible details of the devices resorted to in robbing the unwary of their senses and then hurrying them off while in a stupor to houses of ill-fame. The most successful mode was for well-dressed women, of bad character, to lay in wait for girls, and, on some pretext or other, strike up an acquaintance, invite them to partake of some refreshments, and dose their drinks.

DOSES OF OPIUM.
were generally useful, while a pinch of snuff thrown into a glass of beer generally kept their intended victim snug until the victim was beyond hope. Most of the girls are unaware of their fate until they find themselves entrapped. This was the chief means by which she kept her establishment full. The easiest prey she found were poor and pretty girls. She once went over a hundred miles after a school girl, and engaged her as a servant. She took the girl to London and readily sold her for £18. In her experience she found that drugged and ruined girls never knew what happened to them until the next morning. Then they would cry a good deal from pain and the sense of their humiliation and ruin. In ninety cases out of 100, the victims were usually girls under 15, and when they realized their position they would abandon hope and lead a life of shame thenceforth.

"Within the past seven years I have sold two girls for £20, one being 16 and the other being 15 years old, and hundreds of others for various sums. One of the greatest risks of the trade is the escape of girls after being sold. It is the invariable rule that the seller delivers the girl at the railway station, where she is promptly placed in the buyer's carriage, but the seller always takes the risk of delivering."

A TERRIBLE HOWE.

"A house exists in which the business is carried on of palming off girls who have been ruined and bringing them again into the market, and there is also connected with the establishment a department for ridding such girls of the consequences by malpractice. The woman who keeps the house is the only one who conducts the peculiar combination of the business mentioned. She is a woman of great experience, and could, if she would, furnish more varied and extensive information of the details of her calling and its connection than any person in London, but she cannot be bribed to tell the secrets, although large sums of money have been offered to her. Her chief customer is known to be an old man. This old man makes excursions—to the east end of the city, where he watches the young factory girls as they emerge from the mills at lunch time. When he sees a girl who suits his peculiar fancy, if he has the habit to win her confidence and accomplish her ruin. If she proves particularly pleasing to him he sends her to the palming-off establishment."

WHY THEY ARE NOT HEARD.

"Why the cries of the victims are unheard," the Gazette says, "some of the houses into which the young girls are lured for their ruin have underground rooms and some are country villas, which have thick walls and are furnished with double carpets. The heavily curtained windows are securely closed by thick shutters, and in one of these places a girl might scream blue murder and her cries be unheard. To some men the shriek of torture is the essence of delight. Girls are always found who are willing to enter upon a life of shame, but their sometimes repeat and fight desperately in self-defense."

"We are told of a case where the appearance of the room, after the struggle was over, showed that the girl had only been overcome after a long and desperate fight, and had finally succumbed when too much exhausted to continue the struggle. This was the case of a full-grown woman. Children, of course, are incapable of such resistance, and fall as easy prey to the attacks of their violators."

MOTHERS SELL THEIR CHILDREN.

"Mothers often sell their children for money with which to procure drink, and great precautions are taken by the procurers, or their agents, to keep the mothers from the victims. In the houses visited it was learned that it was customary to strap young girls hand and foot to the four posts of a bedstead, thus preventing all possibility of escape. One case is specified in which a child strapped down in this manner was so small that even the old procurer interfered. The wretch whose money had purchased his eyes open in every direction. His stock of girls is constantly getting used up and needs replenishing. Getting fresh girls takes time, but the process is simple and easy when one becomes used to it. Another simple way of supplying them for procurers

verified by light rains within a few miles of here, although none fell right here. The shower of last night perceptibly cooled the air for to-day, and after the clouds broke about 10 o'clock the rest of the day has proved a paragon—not too cool, but just cool enough. The indications are that to-morrow will be just about such a day as

mina, with a balcony to look seaward. There is a
yet no sign in the sky of any unusual bad weather.
The readings to-day by Hermetian & Prince were as
follows: 8 a. m., 58°; 9 a. m., 73°; 10 a. m., 77°; 11
a. m., 78°; 12 m., 97°; 1 p. m., 97°; 2 p. m., 80°; 3
m., 81°.

A BICYCLE BANQUET.

**Arrangements Made To-day to Provide
Stone With a Reception.**

Secretary Al Stewart of the Ramblers' Bicycle
Club has been consulting to-day with other wheel-
men as to the best way to provide a fitting reception

to Col. E. Stone on his arrival from Canada, where he had won the 100-mile race yesterday. It has been ascertained that the party will be a small one, but given at Delmonico's, near Forest Park, under the auspices of the Ramblers, to which all the club members who desire to honor their champion will be invited. The banquet will be suitably arranged for the occasion, will precede and follow the banquet given last night, and will be a fitting opportunity to vary the gastronomic features of the spread. The date of Stone's return is not exactly known, but it will be in a few days.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following is a list of marriages announced today: Harry Smith, 33 years, and Emma Lowe, 27 years; Nath'l Rindskopf, 38 years, and Emma Steiner, 30 years; John Reinhardt, 27 years, and Charlotte Kalkreuth, 30 years; Albert Nilpas, 23 years, and Estelle Fink, 22 years; Rose K. Charney, 23 years, and John J. K. Peters, 35 years, and Emma Sauppe, 24 years; Harry Sacco, 31 years, and Mary E. Wolf, 27 years; Rose K. Charney, 23 years, and John J. K. Peters, 35 years; and Annie Baldwin, 17 years; Christian Lisagor, 27 years, and Mary E. Wolf, 27 years; George E. Atkins, 36 years, and Mary Bradley, 35 years.

A Curious Bill.
A. J. Bromwell, of the Great Western Dispatch, a few days since sent to the Mayor of Lebanon, Ill., the new "summer resort," a bill of \$25 for time lost in explaining the beauties of the place and the sociability of its people (\$10, for thinking of some \$5), and for war and tear of conscience in the discharge of duty in writing the bill. The money was received from the Mayor and Common Council a draft indorsed over to him, calling on the Bank of Happiness to pay over to him \$55 "happy days." "The war and tear of conscience" was the Mayor, "must be deserving of fully this reward."

A Crap House Raided.

The thirteen negroes playing craps at Archie Erwin's saloon, 409 Locust street, were arrested by Sergeant Sharpburg, and taken to the police station this afternoon. All were taken to the Chestnut street station where they gave the following names: John H. Williams, 1010 Locust street; George Tucker, 1010 Locust street; Charles Johnson, George Baker, Sylvester Wood, John Williams, 1010 Locust street; James Jones, Frank Anderson and Jeff Robinson. They will answer to the charge of gambling in the First District Police Court Monday morning.

Yesterday evening while the prisoners were being transferred to different cells. The matter was kept quiet in the hope of recovering Buckner, but he had not yet been seen by the police.

A Teamster in Trouble.

Joseph J. Dwyer is under arrest for criminally assaulting the 11-year old daughter of his employer, Mrs. Kate Owen of 1827 Collins street, Dwyer is married. The girl was at his home in Lowell from Sunday until Thursday.

UNDER VESTS AND SKIRTS.

Some Plain Talk for Women on the Fashion That Have Good Sense.

New York Letter to the Washington Star.

It is a common error to suppose that next to the skin have much to say in regard to the irritating effect of wool upon a sensitive cuticle. They admit the superior sanitary influence of wool, but assert that upon a fine and delicate skin the hair shirt of a penitent is not more in-

plorable than contact with ordinary wool. This is pure nonsense and a cruel bugbear used by the wool industry to make its own product more comfortable because non-absorbent, and it is so expensive it is non-existent for the majority. It also rapidly deteriorates by being worn so often to the point where so that it is much of its beauty and softness before it begins to wear out. For these and other reasons silk underwear is a much more comfortable choice than weather, and the majority are to be congratulated upon not being tempted by it and on being provided of late years with soft underwear. The majority of people, even the ordinary grades (fifty cents per vest) will not irritate the finest and most sensitive skin. These vests are high and low necked, and are made of a fine, soft material, and silk embroidery around the neck. They absorb all moisture, can be changed twice or three a week, or every day if preferred, and keep the skin cool and comfortable. They do not come in contact with the skin. They are not so much to wash as a pocket handkerchief, and add no approachable or unpleasant degree of warmth to the body. The majority of people, and the majority, and should be so considered, for

It is quite true that women understand that there are certain parts of their attire which should not change with the seasons, and which should change. Underwear, for example, should simply cover the body—must not enlarge, depress or compress. It should not be too tight, and it should not bring air to worn neck the dress, follows this rule. Even, hems are not allowed and there are no gathers. The garment is curved, and the skirt is not gathered at the hem. The embroidery and the fit is perfect. Women who buy underwear made at slop shops simply because it is cheap, without regard to its form or its quality, are not doing their bodies any good. At times loose, sometimes shaped, can never have their dresses fitted with precision or elegance. They are not doing their bodies any good. They are not doing their bodies any good. They are not doing their bodies any good.

style, the same depth over the hips, the same lines enclosing the bust. The modern corset is anything but a object of terror. It yields a necessary support to the soft and fleshy parts of a woman's figure, and serves as a flexible frame upon which to build the dress. It is scientifically cut and curved to the body, and supplied with elastic side gores, which adapt it to delicate women and growing girls. There are summer corsets of a transparent, lace-like fabric, traversed by slender, pliant lines of

whalebone forming the frame, which are a luxury even to look at and may be worn on the hottest day without heat. But there are still straitlaced, shapesees, heavily weighted "stays," machine-made, coarsely corded and clothed in steel bars, that quite alter the figure of the wearer, who, perhaps, thinks she is improved because she is margined in wearing them, or selects them because she is afraid of the "stays" that will be worn by the "murder" for a less inducement than would be accepted by the commonest assassin, and destroys the effect of the finest costume.

The Slave Had More Meaning, Too,
From the Pittsburg Commercial-Graphic.

Just now much is said of Miss Cleveland's belt. It is a belt of steel bars, and the slave was the chief point of interest.

Into the Wheel Horse.
From the Philadelphia Record.

If the old wheel-horse didn't kick over the traces as they are doing, perhaps they might have a

THE SCARCITY OF WHEAT.
It is still seriously crippling the local milling trade.
Again this morning with receipts of 18,447 bushels of wheat millers could not obtain sufficient to grind on and the total sales of cash wheat on call were two cars. At the same time cash wheat has advanced in price and is now only two cents below the October option. One commission firm received yesterday a consignment of sacked wheat from Illinois. This morning a miller went to one member of the firm and asked to look at his sample.
"I have sold the wheat," he said to the East St. Louis elevator people. They agreed to give him the market price for it.
Another miller paid \$1.04 for a small lot of sample wheat. "Look here," said one of his brother millers to a Flour-Distributor reporter. "That wheat will run about 40 bushels and 40 pounds cost \$4.50. That means the flour in bulk cost \$2.50, which means you can get all your barrel of flour cost me, net, \$3.75. That same flour I sold yesterday at \$4.00. You see how much money there is in milling at the present price of wheat. The wheat which was being delivered of bread by the shutting down of these mills, if you had placed it at \$4.00, you would have come near to it. There is a 'nigger' in the wood-pile somewhere, and he is using the millers' wheat to his advantage. The general commerce of St. Louis much good."

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

News and Notes Picked up To-Day in the Southern Suburbs.
George Martin, a lad of who is one of a gang of bad boys who make a habit of plundering farmers' wagons, was arrested early this morning by Officer O'Gara with a basket of apples and cucumbers in his possession. Judge Von Gortchen fined him \$25, but upon the plea of the boy's mother, and her promise to take good behavior, the fine was remitted. Young Martin has been before the police before, and bears a bad reputation for one of his kind.
As Mr. A. Beckmann was about to board an open street car yesterday afternoon the driver started suddenly. Mr. Beckmann jumped to reach the car, and at the same time tried to avoid stepping into a manhole. He succeeded in getting the car, but in doing so he lost his knee received a severe blow, inflicting a painful injury.
A large number of ladies and gentlemen will join the Women's Exchange excursion down the river this evening.
It is estimated that fully 600 persons from Carondelet will attend the French festival at Schneider's garden Tuesday evening.
NOT SO MUCH.
The actual Sum Which the Fair Association Had to Raise.
The news of the resignation of the five directors of the Fair Association, which was published in the Post-Dispatch yesterday, has created considerable discussion and interest in business circles. President Green has not yet returned from Chicago, and is not expected until Monday, and hence the full explanation of the change cannot be obtained. The other gentlemen connected with the Association do not care to talk about the action of the directors. It is stated, however, that the amount which was estimated to be raised by the sum of the directors was required to raise a not correct. A gentleman who is well posted on the subject, by reason of his having been President of the Green, states that the amount needed was \$100,000, and that it was raised some time ago.

Dunlap's Resignation.
Mr. Henry Lucas remarked this afternoon that the resignation of Captain Dunlap of the St. Louis League team, which was presented yesterday, would probably be accepted to-day, and that McKinney, who has been holding down first batsman in the line, would probably take charge of them in Dunlap's place.
Secretary Neil Young of the League this morning telegraphed the resignation of Henry McKinney as umpire, and he will officiate at the game this afternoon. This is a surprise to the New York nine of their favorite amusement of playing and umpiring a game at the same time, and winning it on their own devices.
Kirby's Successor.
B. P. Taft, Secretary of the Council, sent a communication to Mayor Hancock this morning, informing the resolution of the Council removing John J. Kirby, superintendent of the Poor House, from his office, and requesting the Mayor to appoint a successor. On receipt of the communication Mayor Francis wrote to Health Commissioner Sterner to place Dr. W. C. Carson in charge of the institution, pending the appointment of Kirby's successor.

ABOUT TOWN.

Miss Elizabeth Heller and her 19-year-old daughter in a distressing circumstance at 3007 Gratiot street.
Jefferson Leitch, No. 83, O. K. A. O. U. W., will give a complimentary river excursion on the Cheateau Saturday afternoon, July 18.
The Hanover National Bank, through Ed. Cunningham, Jr. this afternoon filed an attachment suit against Robert A. B. Ryan and James B. Ryan to recover \$7,875.97 on a note.
Dr. H. H. Harris received yesterday from Rochester, N. Y. five choice oil paintings by well-known artists. He has extended an invitation to his friends and art critics to view them at his chambers on Olive street, to-morrow.
Judge Lubbe 3-day order received the receivers in the case of Augustus B. Hart against the Harrison Wire Company to pay down and order was entered for certain payments.
George McMichael, 9 years of age, residing with his parents at 3129 Hickory street, was yesterday on a railing surrounding the porch to-day, missed his balance and fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet, receiving serious injuries to his head and body, and also breaking his right arm.
P. B. Muzzara's residence at 425 Arzyle avenue was entered at about 9:30 p. m. yesterday by a sneak thief who secured \$10 in money and was making off with a bag containing what he dropped the case. The police arrested the occupant of the house when the thief made a hasty retreat.

CITY PERSONALS.

Miss Annie Harmon of St. Louis street is visiting relatives in Chicago.
Mrs. S. J. Edwards returned yesterday from a week's visit at Banker Hill, Ill.
Mrs. Louis Gottschalk and Miss Hilda Kuhn have gone to the Eastern watering places.
Mr. and Mrs. John R. Scott, the schoolmaster, are residing near Livonia, Putnam County, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. J. Gregg and Miss Madeline Gregg have left St. Louis for a tour of the great lakes.
Misses Mamie and Annie B. Currie have returned from Indiana, where they attended the wedding of their sister.
Miss Maud Fox, daughter of Rev. Dr. Fox, 808 Locust street, is on a visit to Mr. W. E. Ely Fox of Columbia, Mo.
Mr. Morris Eisenstadt, who has been confined to his bed through injuries received from falling from a street car recently, is convalescing.
Senator J. E. Jones of Arkansas passed through the city to-day en route to Chicago to join the Senate committee on affairs.
Miss Jamie and Lydia Young of Springfield were the recipients of a serenade by Messrs. Harry Jones, Ed. Fox, Dan Stahl, Van Horn, Fleming, Fred and Hiedemann.

PURE GUMMIDGE.

In quantities to suit, manufactured by
LEWIS & BLYTHE STATIONERY CO.,
213 and 215 N. Third St.

Maverick National Bank,
BOSTON, MASS.
Capital - - - - - \$400,000
Surplus - - - - - \$400,000
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.
London correspondent, City Bank, "Limited."
ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

MONEY.

Wheat. New York, July 11.—The stock market at the opening was within 1/4 per cent. of last evening's closing figures, but since the opening the market has been strong, with the VandeBilt, Western Union and Missouri Pacific the leading features. The advance in these stocks has been 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. There was reported heavy buying for London account. The rest of the list was quiet and strong, without making such heavy advances. At 11 o'clock the market is strong, at near the best prices of the morning. There has been a further decided advance in West Shore, the bonds selling at 109 1/2 to 110, 110 1/2 to 111, 111 1/2 to 112, 112 1/2 to 113, 113 1/2 to 114, 114 1/2 to 115, 115 1/2 to 116, 116 1/2 to 117, 117 1/2 to 118, 118 1/2 to 119, 119 1/2 to 120, 120 1/2 to 121, 121 1/2 to 122, 122 1/2 to 123, 123 1/2 to 124, 124 1/2 to 125, 125 1/2 to 126, 126 1/2 to 127, 127 1/2 to 128, 128 1/2 to 129, 129 1/2 to 130, 130 1/2 to 131, 131 1/2 to 132, 132 1/2 to 133, 133 1/2 to 134, 134 1/2 to 135, 135 1/2 to 136, 136 1/2 to 137, 137 1/2 to 138, 138 1/2 to 139, 139 1/2 to 140, 140 1/2 to 141, 141 1/2 to 142, 142 1/2 to 143, 143 1/2 to 144, 144 1/2 to 145, 145 1/2 to 146, 146 1/2 to 147, 147 1/2 to 148, 148 1/2 to 149, 149 1/2 to 150, 150 1/2 to 151, 151 1/2 to 152, 152 1/2 to 153, 153 1/2 to 154, 154 1/2 to 155, 155 1/2 to 156, 156 1/2 to 157, 157 1/2 to 158, 158 1/2 to 159, 159 1/2 to 160, 160 1/2 to 161, 161 1/2 to 162, 162 1/2 to 163, 163 1/2 to 164, 164 1/2 to 165, 165 1/2 to 166, 166 1/2 to 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St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.
JOSEPH FULTON, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.
One year, postage paid..... \$9 00
Six months..... 4 50
Three months..... 2 25
One month..... 85
One month (delivered by carrier)... 15
By the week (delivered by carrier)... 65
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POST-DISPATCH.
\$15 and \$17 Market street.

TWELVE PAGES.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1885.

Subscribers to the Post-Dispatch who contemplate leaving the city during the summer will receive their paper as usual if they will leave the new address at this office or give it to the carrier.

GLADSTONE'S "unpleasant Turk" looks up as a Christian gentleman in comparison with the *Pull-Mall Gazette's* exposed Englishman.

The *Pull-Mall Gazette* has the support of decent England in the attack on indecent England.

If the Administration wishes to steer clear of trouble in Missouri, it will steer clear of all railroad interference in its matter of appointments.

The enterprising editor who first suggested the purchase of the Northern tier of Mexican States has started a little blaze in a dry prairie; it is spreading.

ANK we to understand that the little tin railroad kings of Missouri propose to run the federal politics in this State! The morsel doth exceed their powers of mastication.

OF course the visit to Washington of Mr. JOHN O'DAY, the attorney of the St. Louis and San Francisco Road, has no political significance. At the same time Mr. BLISS is an offensive partisan, and there will be a District Attorneyship going around vacant, and if the railroad corporations could get one of their attorneys in, say some nice fellow like RYAN, why it might be worth while in cases of railroad litigation, strikes, etc., etc.

THE St. Charles bridge has been withdrawn from taxation because it has been absorbed in the mileage valuation of the Wabash Road. As no charge is made for crossing the bridge there is some reason for considering the St. Charles bridge as merely so many thousand feet of main line track. The western half of the St. Louis bridge is assessed at \$1,300,000, and the State of Missouri could afford to treat it as so much railroad stock if it in turn would not act the same part. As a matter of fact, however, this bridge is the greatest obstacle to the local traffic which it serves by the arbitrary and discriminating rate it levies. It would pay the State of Missouri in trade more than would be lost in taxation if the St. Louis bridge were treated as a piece of railroad track and was managed merely as such.

WHILE we congratulate the country on the election of a capable and honest Democratic President, we can also congratulate the women of the United States on their representative in the White House. Miss CLEVELAND's position in public life has brought her private and personal character into prominence, and she stands the test as well as her distinguished brother does. She is a woman of high character, of strong mind, of deep convictions, firm will, rare energy, clear power of expression, and her range of thought lies always among lofty themes. She is a student, a worker, a thinker and a writer, and even those who disagree with her in many of her ideas, as we certainly do, must admit that she is a distinguished woman, and that the sudden fortune which gave her prominence was a great good fortune for the country which rejoices over her presence in the White House.

THE discussion of the question of Mexican annexation has been started, and it is interesting to listen to the stale old platitudes against it, that we do not wish any more territory, that the proposed annexation, the northern tier of Mexican States, is worthless, that Mexico will never consent that we do not want an alien population, etc. The plain fact is that the instinct of growth and aggrandizement is ineradicably fixed in all great nations, that Northern Mexico is as desirable now as California and Texas were fifty years ago, that they have no troublesome inhabitants to speak of, and that under American rule, they would undoubtedly do better than they are doing now. As to the consent of Mexico, it is not worth while discussing that until it comes nearer to being a living issue. Every Mexican citizen is individually willing to swear that he will never consent to cede an inch of territory. Nevertheless, Mexico is more likely to offer the property for sale than we are to consent to buy.

THE Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania not only voted down a resolution favoring the enforcement of the Constitutional provisions against railroad discrimination, but it nominated for State Treasurer a man who was officially connected with some of the dirtiest work done for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by the politicians of that State. When the notorious ex-State Treasurer and Republican boss, KEMBLE, was convicted of bribing Legislators to pass the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 to reimburse the railroad

company for its losses in the Pittsburgh strike riots, he was saved from the penitentiary by a pardon, and that pardon was secured for him by the vote and influence of Mr. QUAY, the present Republican nominee for State Treasurer, who was then a member of the Board of Pardons. The open shame of that scandal shocked the whole country, the more so as the same Board had just refused pardons or commutations to a large number of poor "Molly Maguires," who were executed. The *New York Evening Post* says: "Mr. QUAY's nomination for the principal office to be voted for this year is a challenge to the consciences of the voters, and the result will be taken elsewhere as in some sort a measure of the moral character of the commonwealth."

THE ENGLISH SCANDAL.

Our special wire-to-day gives us the leading features of the recent publications in the *Pull-Mall Gazette*, exposing the vice of London, which have been the literary and social sensation of the week.

To the question "was the publication defensible?" there can be but one answer. The record of crime must be either published or suppressed. If we deny the expediency of suppressing any publication of criminal news, as all sensible men do, then we cannot stultify ourselves by drawing the line when crime becomes so foul and widespread as to demand attacking on all sides. The well-meaning people who deprecate the publications in the *Pull-Mall Gazette* would be hard put to it to defend their position.

What is the cause of all this foul evil? What is the cause which makes London a modern and greater Sodom? It is the inequality of social condition. It is the conjunction between the depravity of the poor and the sensuality of the rich. The one feeds on the other.

The polished beds of London society who under a sleek and sanctimonious exterior have emulated the vices of the Emperors of Rome or of the priests of Moloch, are the result of generations of idleness, luxury, corruption and adulation. These evil conditions have borne their foul fruit. The victims have been furnished by the corresponding depravity which permeates the lower strata of English society.

Is there any remedy? The exposure of an evil is a long step towards remedying it. In modern times vice cannot face the exposure of publicity. Then better laws are a better safeguard. Swift and sure legal punishment can reach many forms of these vices. The spread of the vice is largely due to loopholes in the law through which the criminals have heretofore escaped.

But the great redemption and salvation of modern society can be accomplished only by the enforcement of the greatest possible equality among its members. Monarchs and courts and hereditary nobles and entailed estates and social superstition are causes which in England make the rich richer and the poor poorer. In this country the case is not so bad, but still the neglect by the citizens of their political duties permits the growth of fortunes and social distinctions which must inevitably lead to the same result here as there, unless we realize our danger and avert it.

ACCUSED SENATORS.

The latest sensation in political circles is the charge made against Senator McPHERSON of New Jersey, by that faction of Democrats who are opposing his re-election to the Senate. The charge is boldly made that, as the political tool of Tom Scott and the Pennsylvania Railroad, he treacherously conspired with the Republicans to help them carry New Jersey and recover control of the United States Senate, provided they would support SEWELL, a railroad man, for Senator.

Those who make this charge produce, as proof, a memorandum made by PETER H. WATSON, a former president of the Erie Road, regarding a conversation between McPHERSON and SEWELL which he overheard in room 36, at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, in 1878. According to this memorandum, the eavesdropping president of Erie overheard McPHERSON urging SEWELL to make a still-hunt for the Republican Senatorial nomination in New Jersey, telling him how he could be elected, how important it was for the Pennsylvania Road to beat the New Jersey Democrats in that race, and why he, SEWELL, would stand a better chance of succeeding than any other good friend of the road. SEWELL declined to enter into the scheme unless Tom Scott would agree that his, SEWELL's, salary as a railroad official should be continued during the whole of his term in the Senate, and McPHERSON thereupon volunteered to see Tom Scott, and, according to the memorandum, did induce him to make the agreement in regard to the salary!

Ordinarily it would be hard to believe an eavesdropper, if he is a railroad president, when he pretends to report a conversation so dishonorable to two United States Senators; one a Democrat, secretly working for the defeat of the party and the candidate he publicly professed to support in his own State; the other a Republican, agreeing to serve as a railroad attorney in the United States Senate, but only on condition that he should have a railroad salary throughout his term in addition to his pay as a Senator!

But what is there in the subsequent service of the two Senators, or in the general record of the Senate itself, for that matter, to discredit Watson's story, shameful as it is? The majority by which the Republicans carried New Jersey and elected SEWELL at the appointed time was surprisingly large and suggestive of collusion and treachery on the Democratic side. While SEWELL and McPHERSON wear different party uniforms in the sham battles of politics, they have pulled together as representatives of the same corporation interests and influences in the Senate. That body is notoriously largely made up of men who are there as the attorneys and special representatives of enterprises for which they care more than for party or principle or country. In Missouri, in Pennsylvania and in other States the people have, by overwhelming majorities, adopted constitutions containing the most positive mandates in regard to the regulation and

taxation of railroads, but have never been able to elect State Legislatures or State officers willing to obey or enforce them. The salaried attorneys and political agents of these corporations are the most active leaders of the dominant party, whether Democratic or Republican, in every county, district and State of the Union. It is evident to any observer that they do conspire and co-operate to put the interests of their employers above party, to manipulate both parties in that interest, to have always a solid body of Republicans and Democrats leashed together by the same corporation string; in every legislative body, and to take care that no matter which party wins, the corporations shall secure the prize, shall control assessments, escape taxation, and prevent the enactment or enforcement of any laws not conducive to the further aggrandizement of the corporation barons.

McPHERSON and SEWELL may prove an allbit, but the former President of Erie has held the mirror up to the true inwardness of our politics, and our Senatorial elections, especially. If they were not full of just such conspiracies, and corrupt bargains, the composition and the record of the Senate would be different, and it would not be as it now is, the most suspected and least trusted branch of Congress.

AN Arizona delegation, asking Secretary LAMAR to have the Apaches removed to the Indian Territory, was astonished when told that there was such a law in the statute books as that of February 17, 1879, forbidding the removal of any more tribes to the Indian Territory. But for the timely enactment of that law, Arizona would have been relieved of the Apaches, New Mexico of the Navajos, Utah and Colorado of the Utes, Idaho and Washington Territory of the Blackfeet, Dakota and Montana of the Sioux, Crows and other tribes, and with all this savagery corralled long ago in the Indian Territory, we should now be wrestling with Indian troubles ten-fold more formidable than those which actually menace the frontiers of Southwestern States that are among the most important in the Union. For such a wrong as the proposed removal would be to the States bounding the Indian Territory, there would be no compensation but the settlement of the distant territories which other sections want settled and developed at the expense of the Southwest. The transfer of the Cherokees to the Indian Territory and the crowding back of the Sioux by Government action gave Dakota half a million white settlers in the course of a few years. Without any more violation of treaties, or cruelty to Indians, or cost to the Government, a similar disposition to remove the Indian barrier to Southwestern development would put a million white settlers in the Indian Territory in less than two years. To concentrate all our Indian wards there is to unite all the forces of the tribal system in one powerful and uncivilized mass—a nuisance, an obstruction and a menace to all the adjacent States. Individually, the North American Indian can be civilized, or the tribes may be severally civilized in detail, by surrounding each with the industrial example and civilization of the white man, but not otherwise. Let each section of the new West worry along with its own Indians. The Government has no more right to dump them upon us than to gather up all the snakes, wildcats, coyotes and bears, and make the Southwest a reservation for all the vermin of the continent.

It is gleefully announced in the organ of the Colonels that Hon. JOHN M. GLOVER failed to make a favorable impression on Mr. JAMIESON of the P. O. Department by his representations in regard to the discrimination against St. Louis in the matter of fast mails. Mr. JAMIESON is reported as impressed with the idea that Mr. GLOVER does not understand the railroad complications involved in the fast mail problem. Nobody, in fact, does, except Mr. JAMIESON himself. He is the Wisconsin Republican who has been running the railway mail service in the interest of Chicago all the time. He was put in office for that very purpose, and a Democratic Postmaster-General keeps him there apparently for that same purpose. As long as he remains there is bound to be some mysterious railroad complications which Mr. GLOVER cannot understand, and nobody but JAMIESON himself can comprehend, but which will remain a pretext for discriminating in favor of Chicago and against St. Louis in the matter of railway mail service. As there is no fee-grabbing Colonel in our Congressional delegation, who is there to sacrifice the interests of St. Louis to a musty old French Claims job, Mr. JAMIESON and Mr. VILAS will find it less easy than it has been to tie up the just claims of this great city in a pretended railroad complication.

Valuable Hints to Street Car Companies. *New York Tribune* (Nationalist) says: "Public carriers who habitually abuse their privileges; who deny the public the convenience for which they have paid; who persist in inspecting their cars to the verge of suffocation; who encourage or permit insolence on the part of their employees; who, in short, treat the people as their lawful prey rather than as their fellow-citizens, are to be found everywhere in this city. Such corporations, in fact all corporations, are dependent upon public opinion for protection quite as much as upon the laws. In an American city no Mayor can do much toward suppressing a strike which has popular approval; and therefore it is perhaps worth the while of directors and stockholders in such cases to recognize the second policy of maintaining good relations with the public. Had the Chicago West Division Car Company been a popular corporation, there can be little doubt that Mayor Harrison would have found the backing necessary to put down the lawless aggression of the strikers within twenty-four hours. There is a moral lesson in this affair which other public carriers would do well to learn."

They Were a Railroad Collar. From the Philadelphia Record. Senator Emery asked the Republican State Convention yesterday to embody in its platform a declaration that the party wanted "a prompt and complete enforcement of the constitutional provisions prohibiting railroad discriminations." The matter was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and to that body Mr. Emery appealed with an eloquence and an earnestness that should have carried conviction. Mr. Emery asserted his belief that the subject he presented would be the issue in the next campaign, and in every campaign of the State until equal rights had been secured for ship-owners. He said the Democrats would surely avail

themselves of it, and he wanted the Republicans to take positive ground in favor of it, not because it was expedient but because it was right. In spite of this appeal the Republican leaders refused to incorporate Mr. Emery's suggestion in the party platform. They refused to sanction an enforcement of the State Constitution. They had the question fairly and strongly put to them; they were given every chance to avail themselves of it and they promptly rejected it.

A New Race.

From the New York Sun. Ethnologists will have another hard nut to crack when Lieut. Holm returns to Denmark next fall with the information he has collected about the isolated East Greenlanders. He has just spent his second winter among them, and news of his expedition up to the beginning of last winter has recently been received. He says the East Greenlanders have nothing whatever in common with the Eskimauks. The west coast natives from Cape Farewell to Smith Sound speak the same language with small dialectic differences, but the language of East Greenland is entirely different, and the people, unlike the short, stout Eskimauks, are as tall as the North Europeans. Lieut. Holm has found them very friendly and obliging, and they have rendered his expedition much service. He is sure that they are not descendants of the Norsemen, whose privileges it is to cast the much-wished-for blessing in whatever section of the State they want to.

The Glad Mugwumps.

From the New York Evening Post. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat remarks that "we have now had four months of a Democratic administration," and adds that "the few Republicans who helped to elect Cleveland wish they hadn't." The Globe-Democrat's definition of the word "few" evidently differs from that of any recognized lexicographer, no authority on such questions justifying the application of that term to a body of men when so good a judge as Walter S. Rubbell, Republican member of the last New York Assembly, speaking solely with reference to this State, recently described as "the 75,000 or more voters who left us last fall." Waiving the question of the number of the Independent Republicans, however, we should like to have the Globe-Democrat present any evidence in its possession that they "wish they hadn't" voted the way they did. The Evening Post has yet to hear of the first Republican who supported Cleveland last fall who regrets his action. Indeed, it has yet to hear of the first one who does not every month feel a growing satisfaction with his course last fall.

He Needs Them Not.

From the Chicago News. Certain Democratic papers in Missouri are reading their rather garments because Col. Charles E. Hasbrouck, A. M., Internal Revenue Collector of the Sixth Missouri District, has found it to be consistent with the rules of the civil service to retain all the Republican deputy collectors. Col. Hasbrouck is a native of Illinois, was born in 1840, is a State of Democracy. He is not to be feared by the invidious vapors of the offensive partisans of Missouri. His eight years' residence in Missouri has not eradicated from his system the eternal principles with which he became imbued before quitting his native State. Possessed of Spartan energy and unflinching nerve, he will continue in that glorious work of reform which he inaugurated in the Sixth Missouri Internal Revenue Collection District immediately upon his induction into office on the first of the present month.

A Novel Bathing Suit.

Long Branch Letter in New York Morning Journal. Some of the new bathing suits are fearfully and wonderfully made. A Boston girl—tall, fair and well formed, with merry face, blue eyes and a wealth of blonde hair done up in a braid of glittering gold at the back—yesterday wore a tight-fitting, red jersey suit, striped with white and blue. It was cut decollete, while from the top in front circled a chain of pink links which passed beneath the armpits and met again in an easy curve at the back of the neck. The waist had a brief folding of white material, and was decorated in velvet with a pink man-of-war-man's hat, the hues of which only heightened the brightness of the lovely face beneath. The appearance of this Boston girl on the beach created a sensation, and many persons paused to watch the startling vision of loveliness.

St. Louis and St. Ann.

From the Sedalia Base. It is stated that the St. Ann's Asylum in St. Louis has less than eight thousand children and five thousand helpless widows have been cared for since its founding in 1833, and yet only \$1,000 has been given by the city, and that fifteen years ago. Such an institution is a benefit to any city, but when such negligence as the instance mentioned above comes before a disinterested public, it is apt to be called by its right name. St. Louis spends enough every year in winning and dining distinguished people who don't care a rap for her interests, to support every asylum within her borders, and it does not reflect much credit on her reputation as a great city to know that she has left St. Ann's to literally paddle her own canoe.

Locate or Resign.

From the Fredericksburg Post-Dispatch. Concerning a Republican from Jefferson City, in which it is hinted that one, and perhaps two, of the Prison Inspectors are in favor of relegating the selection of a location for the branch pen to the next Legislature, there can be but one opinion. The State officials who are, by virtue of their position, Inspectors of the Penitentiary, were elected by the people of Missouri, presumed to be competent for the performance of all duties which might devolve upon them. If they have any desire to shirk the responsibility in any one case then they should be honest with those who placed them in power, and at once hand in their resignations. If they admit their incompetency by such a subterfuge as is outlined in the dispatch alluded to, then they should step down and out.

Periodical Divorce.

From the New York World. Mr. John Knapp of Fourteenth, who suddenly left his wife thirteen years ago and the other day returned without explanation and resumed his obligation and duties, appears to have done as much as man can do to establish the fact that thirteen years of separation can be made conducive to domestic happiness without the usual labor of divorce. Both Mr. and Mrs. Knapp appear to have been improved by the absence, and, following out this amiable plan, it is reasonable to suppose that after a few months of responsibility he will take another thirteen years' rest and furnish it at the same time to his grateful spouse. How pleasant it is to see domestic broils and public scandals avoided by a little good practical sense!

A Deepred Inevitable.

From the Philadelphia Record. In and around St. Louis, thanks to the perverse stupidity of the Republican, the Democrats have obtained nothing. The party is split and is unable to unite on any men or questions. The consequence is that all the Federal offices around St. Louis are filled with Republican incumbents. In Kansas City and Western Missouri matters are in different shape and the President has been gradually filling the places with Democrats. We have a United States Attorney and Assistant, a Collector of Internal Revenue, any number of postmasters, and other officers are soon to be appointed. If the Republican had been out of the way the Democracy of Eastern Missouri would not now be empty-handed.

Kicked by an Office-Holder.

From the Sedalia Base. It is difficult to discover by what right the Republican constitution itself a law-stir of the De-

mocracy. Not many years have passed since it kicked over the traces and declared that the Democracy party was as dead as a door-nail. The Democracy of the Republic is of the most unreliable kind, and the people of Missouri who trust it will be the victims of misplaced confidence. The Republican is now a better, and is trying to break down the Democracy party, by attacking the policy of the Administration.

A Noble Service.

From the Lebanon Sentinel. The Post-Dispatch of Wednesday published a grand exposure of the frauds of the State Board of Equalization, in which \$14,000,000 of property belonging to the Gould System of railroads in the State of Missouri entirely escapes taxation. This amount, as a matter of course, must be made good by other less favored property holders who cannot afford to have salaried attorneys to run Democratic primaries and conventions. The "P.-D." is doing a noble service that the people should thoroughly appreciate.

About Falling Angels.

From the Jackson Cash Book. We have heard it remarked—but do not believe the cynical imputation—that much of the delay in the matter of locating the Branch Penitentiary is due to an overweening ambition for future political honors on the part of the Board of Inspectors, whose privileges it is to cast the much-wished-for blessing in whatever section of the State they want to.

Referred to the Legislature. From the Fredericksburg Post-Dispatch. It is now said that Auditor Walker has reconsidered his decision about his candidacy for Governor, and will now make the race. We suggest that the whole matter be left to the next Legislature, which will settle the location of the branch pen.

Big Tax-Dodging. From the California Democrat. The Post-Dispatch is after the State Board of Equalization with near two columns of facts and figures, claiming that the Missouri Pacific Railroad is taxed \$14,000,000 less than the value of her property in this State.

MEN OF MARK.

Gov. BARN, of Tennessee, acts as his own private secretary, thereby saving the State \$1,000 per annum.

Mr. H. MARTIN WILLIAMS, the greenback disciple, has a ten-acre "chicken ranch" near Warrentonburg.

New York millionaires go to Newport and live in cottages because they can not afford to board in Saratoga hotels.

EX-SECRETARY LINCOLN's personal appearance has been made a dozen years younger-looking by the removal of his beard.

One of the Utah "polygs" under arrest is an officer. He doesn't remember how he happened to get two wives, and says he is very sorry for it.

JOSEPH STRAWMAN, a member of the New York police force, committed suicide because accused of shamming illness. He was but 26 years of age.

A WIDESPREAD discontent has appeared among the Indians ever since Attorney-General Gariand decided that they were ineligible to Federal office.

SECRETARY LAMAR has a grandson, L. Q. C. Lamar, 3d, who is 6 years old, and says "Cleveland is the greatest President the country has ever had."

Dr. CHERRER, the famous French oculist, it is said, has transferred a rabbit's eye to the empty socket of a young girl without destroying its vitality.

Two men have just been hanged in Mississippi for killing a peddler. Let this be a warning to those who get mad whenever a peddler rings the door-bell.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester, the Dean of Windsor, and Canon Prothero will officiate at the marriage of the Princess Beatrice, and the service will be fully choral.

JOSEPH TULVIE, chief clerk in the New York Custom House, although a Democrat, has held his office continuously for thirty-two years and has survived twelve changes of Collectors. His salary is \$5,000 per year.

The President usually spends his nights in the library with Lamont. He likes a good drink of straight whisky, and takes it moderately. He has a few choice oaths which now and again he uses, "By Jehovah" being the favorite.

DEMERS the pressure upon the office the President is not losing flesh. He is ten pounds heavier than when he entered the White House. This may be ascribed largely to the fact that he takes no exercise, save a nightly carriage ride.

This good treatment of Minister Phelps in England is now fully accounted for by a correspondent of the Boston Traveller, who asserts that before he left London Mr. Lowell "threw the royal purple of his popularity over Mr. Phelps."

ROBERT BLACK, Brooklyn's new Revenue Collector, yesterday assumed charge of his office, signaling the event by the reappearance of ten Republican deputies, to the extreme disgust of the faithful Democracy. Eight Democrats were appointed at the same time.

In Lord Salisbury England has for the first time a Prime Minister directly descended from a Lord Mayor of London, his ancestor, Sir Crisp Gascoyne, having filled that office in the last century. The curfew line of the Gascoynes died out, and the heiress married Salisbury's father.

Dr. ANDER, of Leipzig, at a recent meeting of the Anthropological Society of Vienna, discussed the question whether iron was known in America in prehistoric times. He concludes that meteoric iron was certainly in use among some of the Indian tribes and the Eskimo, but thinks they were not acquainted with the art of forging.

Of the hundred suspects who were in Kilmalcolm Jail, Dublin, with Mr. Farnell three years ago, three have been hanged, seven are dead, two have been sent to penal servitude for life, and thirty are car conductors and drivers in New York, Brooklyn and Chicago. All of them had good businesses or professions, but had to leave Ireland in consequence of the severity of the crimes set.

The Duke of Cumberland, who is erecting a castle in Guernsey, on the Channel, ordered the whole of the iron work for the hot-houses from a Leipzig manufacturer, on condition that none of the men employed thereon should be either native or naturalized Prussians, and that no engineer engaged in superintending the work should have passed his State examination in a Prussian institution or be in any way connected with the Prussian State. The chief engineer was even obliged to present his baptismal record.

OSCAR LIVES with his mother in a quite plain way. Lamar is lived at a cheap boarding house, while Vilas is keeping bachelor's hall with his attorney for the Department, Judge Bryant. Secretary Endicott is the only member of the Cabinet who has rented a house. He lives in Faneuil's new home, and has the latter's furniture and coach-dogs. There is not the probability that the Administration will be a social success, for the reason that the Cabinet, with but two exceptions, are too poor to make it so. The President will like this, for he is not fond of large gatherings.

WOMEN OF THE WORLD.

ARMY called for Paris yesterday. They will return about September 1 and begin their second season in English.

A MARIANNE poet fantastically exclaims: "Paint me your perfect lady." A perfect lady does not desire to be painted.

WOMEN in Kansas are, according to a recent decision of the Attorney-General, entitled to vote at district school board elections.

MISS CLEVELAND's bees, which have just been hatched, is having an enormous sale, and it is probably being purchased by every office-holder in the

country in the hope that it may contain a clue to the Cleveland character which will enlighten them as to the most effective way to tackle the man at the White House.

MISS GLADSTONE is said to make no mistakes. Then it is as we suppose. William is alone responsible for the Soudan campaign.

GAIL HAMILTON threatens another article, and it is observed that a number of leading Republicans have already begun to duck their heads.

MISS CARRON, widow of the late Prof. Kingston Clifford, F. R. S., has created a sensation in London with her new novel, "Mrs. Keith's Crime."

An old colored woman who died in Philadelphia the other day had \$300,000 saved away, and her sixty relatives, none of whom ever visited her, want to divide the cash.

It is claimed that a woman can clothe herself neatly and comfortably from head to foot for \$3.35. If this is true, feminine feet have vastly shrunk within the past two years.

Mr. DODLEY is insane it would be a good move to employ her in some seminary to teach others how to do it. She is poetic, oratorical, naturally witty and knows her cat to a yard.

THE ladies of the Cabinet do not often visit the President. Now and again they make an afternoon visit to his sister. She is a practical, sensible woman, feeling more at home among her books than chattering gossips.

Gen. GRANT says that in the affairs of men but few important events are brought about by their own choice. Gen. Grant speaks with the experience of a gentleman who has long been married, and he is doubtless correct.

OLD TOM Comfort correspondent of the New York World: "Society is as cruel as ever. A pretty little girl from Cincinnati is declared to be a milliner's apprentice because she wears a new hat every day, and when the wife of a New York man asked him how the women were dressed at a certain supper-party he had attended without her he replied that he had no idea, for he did not go under the table."

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals are Saying To-Day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch. New York, July 10.—The World says: "It is alleged that on selecting the new Secretary of Legation to Mexico the President has honored another Republican and a particular friend of Mr. Blaine. Who knows the history of this Morgan No. 2?"

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "The idea of making competitive examinations the only means of securing the civil service of the United States, and of endorsing office holders with a permanent tenure is anti-Democratic and anti-American. We don't want a privileged class of office-holders superior to the people, and we trust that not only the Democratic but a convention of Ohio, but other political conventions and meetings will at no distant day make expressions upon the subject."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "The foreign strikers propose to their former employers as an alternative to their reinstatement at the wages formerly paid, that they be sent back to Europe at the expense of the company. As they were brought here by the company to take the place of other strikers, on an understanding as they claim, that the wages originally agreed upon should be continued, there is nothing unreasonable in the demand. Incidents like this are worse than legislation, as a check upon the practice of importing labor under contract."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "Secretary Manning is taking no half way measures toward the extinction of the large office. Any steamship line that chooses can now send its ships to their old pier, and yesterday he directed notice to be given to Mr. Garcia, the contractor who transmits the baggage of the contract will expire in sixty days. Has Mr. Manning any suspicion that the Republicans, individually, or as a party, are prying by every means at a check upon the practice of importing labor under contract?"

THE PEOPLE'S FORUM.

Consul Mason's Report. St. Louis, July 11, 1885.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. You published yesterday a letter from the Hon. Mr. Mason concerning the cholera, in which that gentleman classifies persons peculiarly liable to the disease as follows: 1. Those who live amid surroundings of filth. 2. Hard drinkers. 3. People who are reckless in their mode of living. 4. Persons of feeble digestion. If Mr. Mason is entirely correct, what becomes of those scientific conclusions that bacteria are cholera and cholera is too much (or too many) bacteria taken into the stomach with food and drink? Or does the mysterious microbe always know its way, and refuse to be swallowed by anybody who is a tough subject for the cholera craze? In this city, which has hitherto given the cholera a rather exaggerated welcome with the least opportunity, there are some thousands of learned (?) doctors. Does any one of them know what the cholera really is?

Spots Before the Eyes.

St. Louis, July 10, 1885. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. In your paper of the 9th instant I noticed a communication signed "Blacksmith," in relation to objects appearing before the eyes. I would state that I have experienced the same trouble, mine taking the form of small grains. I account for my trouble from having had one of my eyes injured by fragments of iron from a rotary wheel when at work. I have no doubt "Blacksmith" has had not so much from his iron seat eye, and as he has scoured the pupil more or less. Sincerely, NATHANIEL.

The Truth of History.

St. Louis, July 11, 1885. To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch. Referring to a statement in a recent issue of the Post-Dispatch, wherein it is stated that Governor Crittenden pardoned the Dagonias of Washington County, allow me, in the interest of truth, to state that they were not pardoned by Governor Crittenden, but by Lieutenant-Governor Campbell during his absence of Governor Crittenden from the State. So goes the record. JUSTICE.

Very Curious.

AT 1-2 AND 2-3!

...ing at a point in the back line of Broadway
...ity (76) feet south from the intersection of said
... Broadway with the south line of the Rail-
...road; thence west and parallel with the south
... number eighteen (18) feet north to a point in
... line of the Backline; thence north
... said Backline to the Road to the point of be-
... land being the northern corner (76) feet south-
... of Lot 25 to said line of Broadway.

ON THE FRONT STOOP.

Summer Night Groups That Gather in Doorways and Alleviate the Sidewalk.

Bowers of Love and Breezy Shrines Where Hearts Learn Their Earliest Sacrifices—The Story of Life Told by the Street Steps—A Romance of the Back Stoop—Sweet and Lonely Communications Under the Stars—The Knot of Crapes on the Doorknob.

Summer brings the flowers from the earth, the birds from their nests and the people from the privacy of their hearts to their front stoops, where the agitated fan or the welcome breeze comes bits of the day's gossip, good, bad, or indifferent as it may be, on the breast of the evening, and where the deep-drawn sigh and the gleaming laugh mingle with the multiplying prattle till the night begins to grow old and the small but earnest voice of nature calls the world to sleep and rest. In the warm months the front stoop is the only pleasure resort of the stay-at-homes. Following a severely hot day, it offers comforts that are beyond compare. A well-sprinkled sidewalk will temper the ardors that stray that way, and a few cushions and small rugs spread upon the wood or stone will make sitting easy. Sometimes the capacity of the stoop is not equal to the demand made upon it, and particularly in this case when there is an invasion of the family circle by a party of friends, then chairs are brought out and distributed upon the paved close to the doorway. The larger the group the greater the chances of enjoyment. Old and young alike enter into the pleasures of the occasion with as much zest as if it were a picnic in the woods, or a summering party at the seaside. And why should they not? Night has banished the sun and quenched the furnace, the city's factories and workshops are silent, its streets noiseless, its sky unclouded, save by the snow-white banks upon which are pillowed the stars; the trees shake soothing music from their leaves; even the squeak of the swooping night hawk has harmony in it; the cricket sings its cheery song, the first dashes its tiny lantern, the atmosphere is joyous with the breath of flowers, the surrounding and overhanging foliage is massed into forest-like thickness by the heavy shadows and the sheltering arms of the darkness are around the group to make the spot in which they sit as private as if the depths of the woods crowned their sport or the resounding throb of the sea drowned the melody of their voices.

DOGIE AT THE DOOR.
For rich and poor, for black and white, this same summer evening track, given No home is so dark, no hotel so cheerless, that it has not a doorway, and to this doorway the calm, refreshing night brings the season's pleasures to soften the memories of the day's hardships. In the crowded alleys and the swarming tenements the story of the stoop is as tender and touching and romantic as that of the marble stairway on the fashionable avenue or the aristocratic verandah in the shrub-girt and flower-scented home of the suburbs. As John Howard Payne might have said, if he had had sense enough:
"Mid pleasures and palaces tho' we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's a loved stoop at home."
Even the dog knows his own door, and turns to it for rest and comfort, and in response to his persistent scratching the door is turned and an ordering maid wide enough to allow him to walk in, wagging his tail thankfully, is not that suggestive of kind hearts and family pets who?

"GOOD NIGHT!"
The patter of feet attracts attention to two moving figures. They approach under the trees. Now as they pass in the glare of the street lamp, they are seen to be a young man and a young woman. They make their pace slower as they come near. Now they stand before the door that has only just been closed—the stoop that was just deserted. The young lady looks up at the windows; so does the young man. They converse in low tones. An overpasser would tell you that to-night they met for the first time, but they already passionately love each other. The parting gives the young man her hand, and when the last "good night" is spoken, softly but sweetly, as she stands in the shadow on the top step, he throws a kiss to her from his finger tips and passes on.

AN APPEAL FOR CHARITY.
The ragged beggar across the road, with stick and basket, seeing the welcome given the dog, reads the character of the inmates in the act, and soon is standing, hunched in hand, before the mistress of the house making a tearful appeal for charity. If this stoop upon which the expectant beggar now stands could only meet the beggar's stoop which abuts on a vacant, dump-strewn lot in a certain pauper district, some cool morning, what fine stories they could swap! Each would interest the other, but soon they would discover that there was a sameness in their narratives, for they can differ only in the degree of luxury that would invest the one, and the degree of poverty that would attach to the other. Both would tell the same story of the heart, because hearts are nearly all alike, the same story of joys and tears, days of sunshine and nights of storm, of lives begun in love and ended in the gloom of disappointment, of bounding ambitions and shattered hopes, of the cradle and the grave. On each lovers have sat above each brides have been led; across each coffins have passed, and each has been doubly moored with the alternate griefs and pleasures that pave the pathway of every life.

"AR, THERE!"
Pursuant to his promise, the young man, arrayed in his tightest pants, shortest coat, proper cane, and pearled high hat, calls to pay his duties a visit. He drops around early. The family are at the stoop to himself. He calls early purposely to avoid the crowd on the stoop. He pulls the bell-tidy and a usual old man. Later the old man appears with his paper; then the others come forward; the parlor windows are thrown open. The crowd on the stoop goes on and enjoys themselves in the same old way as on the preceding night. The parlor is very dark and very quiet. The folks on the stoop notice this and they whisper and giggle a great deal. But time comes and the stoop is once more deserted. The young man and his dulcinea are still in the dark parlor.

THE OLD MAN.
The reader can recall, just for his own gratification, the pictures presented by some stoops he has noticed and the incidents he has witnessed on other stoops. Joining them together they will make for him a story, for instance, half-sheltered by the hall, sits an elderly gentleman above an aristocratic stoop on Laclede avenue. It is the twilight hour, and he is carefully reading the best afternoon paper in the world—the Post-Dispatch. For many years the summer twilight has found the old gentleman here reading his paper. Occasionally, but only very rarely, daylight also has discovered him on the stoop, morning, noon, and evening in vain at the door, waiting for the early milkman or the carrier of the morning paper to wake him and show him the way in.

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TOO TIRED TO GO IN.

Soon darkness obscures the old gentleman's vision, and the Post-Dispatch is thrown aside. Members of his family come trooping out, and the whole party move down the steps and get near the sidewalk, so as to receive the full benefit of any passing breeze. The street lamps are lighted, children play and prance upon the paved, music comes floating from some overworked piano in the neighborhood. Young ladies promenade up and down the street, young men pass and lift their straw hats, there are song and glad and just till the bed hour arrives. Then cushions, rugs and chairs are taken in, the group fades into the dark hall way, the door is closed, and lights inside show through the open window. Soon these are darkened, and all around the stillness of death prevails.



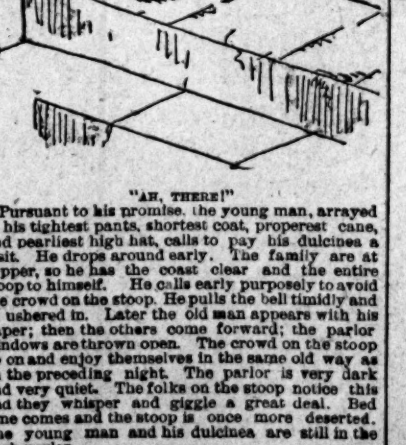
ROMANCE OF THE BACK STOOP.

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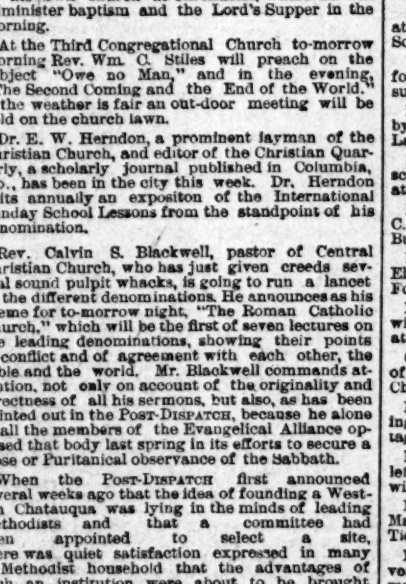
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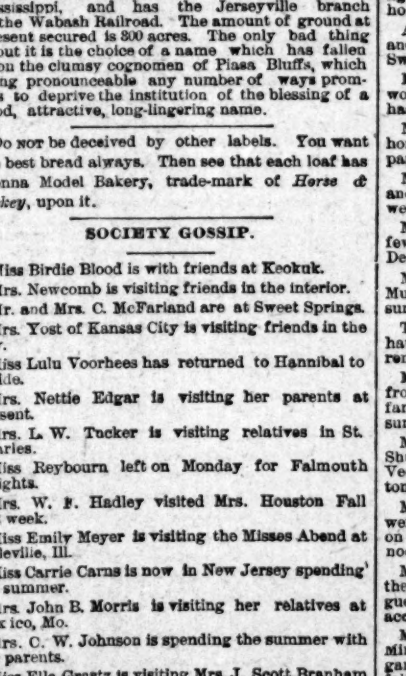
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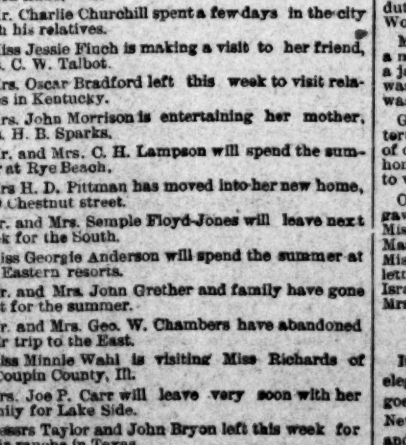
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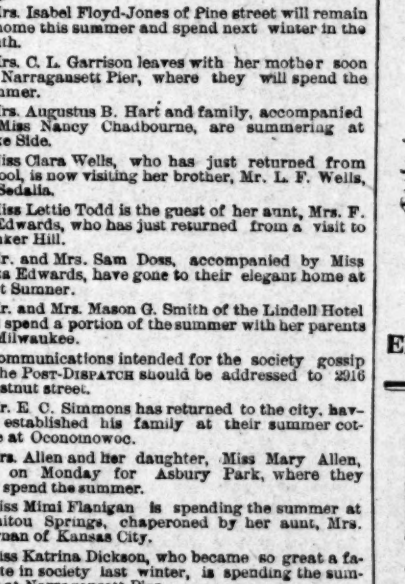
At the Third Congregational Church to-morrow morning Rev. Wm. C. Allen will preach on the subject "Owe no Man," and in the evening, "The Second Coming and the End of the World," if the weather is fair an outdoor meeting will be held on the church lawn.

Dr. E. W. Herndon, a prominent layman of the Christian Church, and editor of the Christian Quarterly, a scholarly journal published in Columbia, Mo., has been in the city this week. Dr. Herndon edits annually an exposition of the International Sunday School Lessons from the standpoint of his denomination.

Rev. Calvin S. Blackwell, pastor of Central Christian Church, who has just given credit several sound pulpits, is going to run a lance at the different denominations. He announces his theme for to-morrow night, "The Roman Catholic Church," which will be the first of seven lectures on the leading denominations, showing their points of conflict and of agreement with each other, the Bible and the world. Mr. Blackwell commands attention, not only on account of the originality and directness of his sermons, but also, as has been pointed out in the Post-Dispatch, because he alone of all the members of the Alliance opposed to a close of Puritanical observance of the Sabbath.

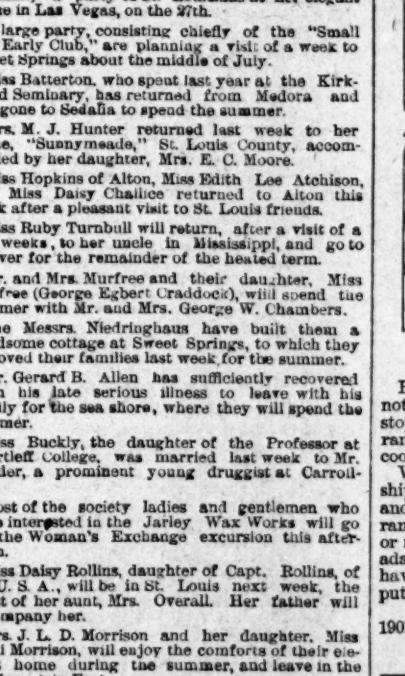
When the Post-Dispatch what announced several weeks ago that the idea of founding a Western Chataqua was lying in the minds of leading Methodists, they had a number of friends who had been appointed to select a site, there was quiet satisfaction expressed in many Methodist circles that the advantages of such an institution were about to be brought to their very doors. Since then efforts toward the completion of the negotiations had been so rapidly pushed that within the past few days an application for a charter has been made on a capital stock of \$20,000. The location, as already stated, will be on the Mississippi bluffs, near Gratton Hill, at the junction of the Illinois and Missouri Rivers with the Mississippi, and has the Jerseyville branch of the Wabash Railroad. The amount of ground at present secured is 200 acres. The only bad thing about it is the choice of a name, which has fallen upon the clumsy cognomen of Plaza Bluffs, which being pronounced any number of ways promises to deprive the institution of the blessing of a good, attractive, long-lasting name.

Do not be deceived by other labels. You want the best bread always. Then see that each loaf has Vienna Model Bakery, trade-mark of Horse & Jockey, upon it.



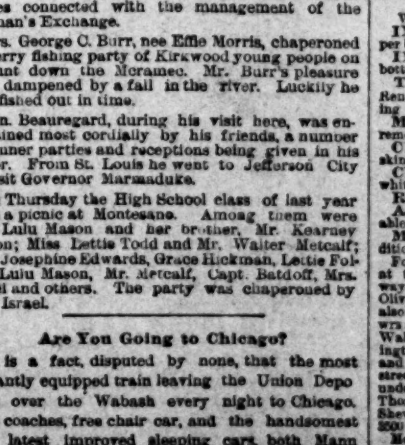
ROMANCE OF THE BACK STOOP.

who loves to bask in the light of Leasia's beaming eyes, and many a sigh goes up over the back-range, and many an act of gallantry embellishes the brick walk of the back yard, until Leasia is at length out of the dreary kitchen, in which she is a martyr, to preside over a cook stove and a table of her own.



LOOKING FOR A PLAT.

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Ferguson, Jennings, Bellefontaine and Calvary cemeteries, O'Fallon Park and other suburban resorts.

